Special Sessor by Schwerberry

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866

### Business Notice.

### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Emery D. Potter, collector of the customs for the dis-ict of Miami, in the State of Ohio, in the place of Den

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS ORATOR AT RICH MOND.

Our readers will be attracted to-day by the adm rable oration of Mr. Cushing, pronounced yesterday at Richmond before the National Agricultural Society of the United States, the Central Agricultural Society of Virginia, and the immense company of people as-sembled at Richmond in attendance upon the joint annual fair of these two bodies.

On a former occasion did a gifted son of Massa chusetts address a vast assembly of people in the Virginia Capitol, under the bright and exhibarating uspices of an "October sun"-nowhere more brilliant than as it shines over the Capitol of the old maternal Commonwealth.

On that occasion as now did an illustrious son of Massachusetts declare his concurrence in what another son of that same Commonwealth now so eloquently and philosophically expounds, the cherished Virginia doctrines of State rights. In 1840 the declaration of fealty to these ancient doctrines of Virginia was made by a great partisan leader of Massachusetts, on the occasion of an excited political ovation in the heat of a violent partisan canvass, in the first years of a sectional agitation, which has since convulsed the Union to its centre. The declaration is now renewed by no less brilliant a son and profound a statesman of Massachusetts, on the occasion of a peaceful assembly of farmers, planters, and artisans, in the calm of a suspended political strife and in the decline of that violent sectional strife. But, whereas the first declarations were the appearance of a concession, the present are cordially volunteered as a free-will offering; whereas the first seemed to be extorted from the orator by the cogent exigencies of a hot political canvass, the present is the generous utterance of a patriotism analloyed by party spirit and of a statesmanship pouring fourth its deep and sincere convictions of

Said Mr. Webster on the 5th of October, 1840, standing under the grand colonnade of the Virginia Capitol:

"I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, direct or indirect, with the institutions of the States. [The cheering was here lond and long continued, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed, 'We wish this could be heard from Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment may be repeated. ['Repeat!' peell, I repeat it; proclaim it on the wings of all the winds; tell it to all your friends; [cries of 'We will—we will!'] tell it, I say, that, standing here in the capitol of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this vast assemblage, before the entire country, and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power, direct or indirect, in Congress or the general government, to inter-"I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from in ndirect, in Congress or the general government, to inter-ere, in the slightest degree, with the institutions of the states.' • • • 'Tell it that I hold that there are two governments with us, each possessing its own dis-tinct authority, with which the other may not interfere. I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say that, as to the doctrines of State rights as held by Mr. Madison in his last days, I do not know that we dis all; yet I am one, and among the foremost, to hold that it is indispensable to the prosperity of these governments to preserve, and that he is no true friend to either who does not labor to preserve, a true distinction between both."

The great doctrines which Mr. Webster so emphat ically proclaimed in 1840 are now most beautifully expounded and set forth in elaborate and eloquent discourse by Mr. Cushing, at Richmond, in one of the most able and suggestive orations we have read for many years. To say that it was worthy of the occasion, worthy of a New England statesman called upon to address an immense assembly of southern planters upon Virginia soil, in a locality consecrated the best public services of Jefferson, Madison, Marshall and their compeers, is to award it extraordinary praise, but praise, neverthless, which it fully

The influence upon the public mind, in times like the present, of such addresses as this one of Mr. ng, and of such reunions of people from all parts of the Union, and such national exhibitions of the triumphs of successful husbandry and ingenious art as this at Richmond, cannot be adequately expressed in words. So much is said by politicians and partisans to exasperate the public mind, and to set parties, classes, and sections against each other, that such efforts and assemblies as these are necesary to restore the public mind to a sound, liberal, and patriotic tone. We have seen nothing for a long time better calculated to lift the public mind out of the ruts of partisan feeling and the engulphing sloughs of sectional animosity, and to direct it to higher thoughts and more profitable and patriotic speculations than this oration of Mr. Cushing.

While there may be great differences of opinion entertained upon a few of the topics glanced at by the bolu and adventurous orator in this fine address, yet we are sure that all will sympathize with tional spirit that animates every line, and commend its general tone as catholic, patriotic, and

THE QUESTION .- The great question in America politics seems now to be, whether Mr. Douglas is a more worthy man than Mr. Lincoln? There are those who regard the controversy going on between these gentlemen much as the good wife estimated the battle between her husband and the bear-she didn't care a fig which whipped. But a large class undeniably prefer Lincoln to Douglas, and apparently there is another large class who prefer Douglas to Lincoln. It is a remarkable feature of the case that the boundaries of parties have been quite obliterated in estimating the merits of the two cham-pions, many of the republicans and Americans, and not a few of the democrats out of Illinois, siding with Douglas, and many more against him and in favor of Lincoln. This is all quite natural and amusing. Mr. Lincoln is a fierce black-repubamusing. Mr. Lincoln is a fierce black-republican, and believes that free and slave States are incompatible elements in the same gov-

WASHINGTON CITY. ernment. It is a very bad man indeed, thee, who is not better than Mr. Lincoln; and, of course, it is no great triumph for any one to be preferred to him. Mr. Douglas has acted offensively to the democratic party, and has used all his powers to degrade and overthrow it, and that is just what Mr. Lincoln has done. He is preferred by the republicans simply because he has had, and perhaps has now, more power to do mischief to the democracy than Lincoln; and for the same reason there are democrats who think the election of the latter to the Senate the lesser evil. The truth is, the problem is very strange one, and difficult to solve. Mean time, we continue to feel a serene indifference-to participate largely in the sentiments of the good wife who witnessed the aforesaid struggle between her husband and the bear.

### GEORGIA INDUSTRY AND RAILROADS

The Macon Telegraph authorizes everybody to say that Georgia has over twelve hundred miles of railroad built and paid for, and yielding to the stock holders more than an average of seven per centum n yearly dividends. Two hundred miles of addional roads are to be added to the present during the coming season. We do not doubt but others, speaking for their States, might say as much as the relegraph has said in behalf of Georgia; but not, perhaps, as truthfully. Fourteen hundred miles of paying railroads is an extraordinary show, indicating the economy of their construction and management, and the strikingly healthy condition of the people The Telegraph explains how this is: "The State tax is not quite one-twelfth of one per cent." The government, then, is economically and honestly adminis tered. They have a State railroad; and even that road is conducted in a fair and just way. Georgia is a pros perous, and will certainly be a wealthy State. They are not a fashionable people. They are content to do business on business principles, not to anticipate their incomes, nor even to calculate in advance how much prosperity will accrue from getting largely in debt. The bonds of such a State are better than the bonds of any central government on the globe. They are the obligations of a people who are not only able to pay, but too prudent ever to incur obligations which they cannot pay. Their roads have been constructed to accommodate a people who are in existence, and not for a generation yet unborn. They are building up from the foundation, and precisely as the demands of travel and production indicate. They are not spending money to make a State, but to accommodate one already made. The Telegraph says

"We have cotton and wool and paper factories, rollin we have cotton and machine shops, merchant mills, marble yards, gold and copper and coal mines, all in a flourishing condition, and remunerating the proprietors by handsome returns on the capital invested.

"The cotton crop of the present year will bring twenty-five millions of dollars at present prices. The crop of cereals is worth twice that sum—the sugar and tobacco

crop not being included in the account.

The State debt amounts to about two millions, and a tax of one fifth of one per cent. would pay it in two years. Our banks are solvent—our merchants in the years. Our banks are solvent—our merchants in the best of credit, and the people generally out of debt, with full crops of cotton, corn, &c., on hand. The country is healthy, with the exception of the epidemic in Savannah. We have six male colleges, and colleges for the fair sx in almost every village containing five hundred inhabitants in the State. Looking to this statement of facts, is there a State in Christendom in the enjoyment of so many of the material elements of comfort, prosperity, and success as material elements of comfort, prosperity, and success a the great State of Georgia? If, then, at this time, sh the great State of Georgia? If, then, at this time, she occupies so proud a position, what will she be when all her projected lines of railroad are completed—when the mines of gold and copper and coal that now lie deep in the bosom of her mountains are opened, and their rich deposits brought to market? When, instead of but a fourth, as she now has, of her rich lands in cultivation, the full half of the rich valleys in the north shall bear a golden harvest, and the plains of the south and west shall be white with the Kingly staple? When that day shall come, Georgia will not only be the Empire State of the South, but the Empire State of the world."

### NEW ORLEANS BANK STATEMENT

The following is the last weekly statement of the Nev Orleans banks compared with the return for the previous

week.		NAMED - NOON	
	Outober 23.	October 16.	
Loans.	\$18,260,049	\$17,941,171	Inc. \$324,87
Specie	11,678,770	11,473,772	. 204,99
Circulation	7,004,259	6,902,234	102,02
Circulation Deposits	17,874,990	17,451,305	423,08

## THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO

(From the Chicago Times, Oct. 28th.)

During the last week there have been received at Chicago, 18,167 bbls. flour, 135,922 bushels wheat, 137,881 bushels corn, 9,369 bushels oats, and 11,593 bushels bar-ley—making 386,921 bushels of grain. The total re-ceipts of the season are now, 438,431 bbls. flour, 9,109,-848 bushels wheat, 8,34,568 bushels corn, 1,934,688 bushels oats, and 111,414 bushels barley—making a grand total of nearly twenty-two millions of bushels of grain; namely, 21,712,670 bushels. At this time last year the recepts amounted to 225,175 bbls. flour, 6,868,-390 bushels-wheat, 5,936,701 bushels corn, and 928,616 bushels oats—making 15,002,976 bushels of grain; and showing an increase in the receipts of this year of six mil-lions of bushels.

The shipments during the last week have been 14,487

lions of bushels.

The shipments during the last week have been 14,487 bbls. flour, 146,734 bushels wheat, 88,154 bushels corn, and 15,000 bushels barley—making 322,823 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now 406,-233 bbls. flour, 8,105,956 bushels of wheat, 7,344,474 bushels corn, 1,475,000 bushels cats, and 100,000 bushels bushels corn, 1,475,900 bushels oats, and 100,000 bushels barley—making a grand total of nineteen millions of bushels of grain; namely, 19,056,595 bushels. At this time last year the shipments were 118,599 bbls. flour, 6, 634,574 bushels eorn, and 298, 714 bushels oats—making 14,335,096 bushels of grain, and showing an increase in the shipments of this year of 4,721,000 bushels.

No. 2 spring wheat sold here yesterday at 57 a 58 cts.

## NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 27.

The offerings to day were of a much better average quality than those of last week, and, there being a steady fair demand, cattle brought better prices. We hear of no sales, however, worth mentioning at above the highest prices of last week, which was 9 cents, but a much larger number were disposed of at that price. There were sold at Bergen Hill on Monday 1,006 head, many of which were bought by butchers from the city, and some few by speculators for the city yards. A fair demand prevailed at all the yards, and at some the advance is set down at half a cent; but sales were nearly all within our range of quotations—from 6 to 9 cents, an average of about 8 cents. There were only a very few common cattle in the yards, and they were sold at 6 to 74 cents.

Cows and calves are in fair request at from \$20 to \$65; quite a number were sold at the last-maned price.

Veal calves are in moderate request at last week's prices—3½ a 7 cents, the latter an extreme price.

Sheep and lambs are in moderate supply, and with a fair demand prices have advanced two to three shillings a head. Sales at from \$2 60 to \$6 50 per head.

Swine are still plenty, and sell slowly at from 4 to 5 cents.

nts.

The total receipts of all stock, at all the yards, for the

THE RESERVE TO SECTION	Beeves.	Cows.	Venla.	Shoop.
Allerton's	3,086	39	375	840
Browning w	134	46	48	3,313
Chamberisin's	68	35	74	3,749
O'Brien's	40	92	100 miles   100 mi	1,897
Total	A STANDARD BY	912	598	10.729

### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. fews from Ca'ifornia b - the Panama Route

New York, Oct. 28.—The steamship St. Louis, with the California mails and passengers of the 5th, arrived here this afternoon. She brings on freight \$1,470,000 in

Atlantic Telegraph celebration was general through the State on the 27th September.

The telegraph had been completed from Placerville the first aumnit of the Sierra Novada.

Senator Broderick left Placerville on the 3d for the complete statement of the second second

Baldwin's (dem.) majority for the supreme court judge

Baldwin's (dem.) majority for the supreme court judgeship was nearly 8,400.

The Indian fight reported by the overland mail is confirmed. Two chiefs were captured and subsequently shot.

Trade at San Francisco during the past two weeks hadbeen satisfactory. The large sales of provisions continue.

Pork to arrive commanded \$35 per bbl. for mess, and
\$36 a \$38 for clear. Hams, 22 a 22½ cents. Bacon is
quoted at 23 a 24 cents. Lard, 18½ a 19 cents, but closing
rather lower. There had been heavy sales of rice. Coal
was lower; anthracite quoted at \$17 a \$20. Boots and
aboes were selling at improved rates. Breadstuffs were
dull and easier. Richmond flour sold in jobbing lots for
\$14. Money continued easier. Loans were abundant at

14 a 2 per cent.

The rumored massacre of Gen. Palmer's party was un founded. He was attacked, but defeated the Indians with some loss on both sides.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Islands dates of September 16 had reached San Francisco. A new treaty had been made with the French, the main points of which were yielded to France, viz: A reduction on liquors to three dollars per gallon, and the French consul allowed to exercise judicial fame-

### LATER FROM JAPAN, via CALIFORNIA.

Later advices had been received from Japan. ated that an important treaty had been conclud-Townsend Harris, csq., the American consul at Jedde and that a son of Capt. Tatuall, of the navy, had bee despatched to Washington, via China, with the treaty It is rumored that the Japanese will open a new port is the bay of Jeddo for the use of American commerce, an that a Japanese Prince was to start immediately for Wash ington. The Mississippi was at Hakodadi, and the Pow natan daily expected

### Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—The California and Salt Lake mail arrived at St. Joseph's, Mo., on the 23d. Mr. Wallace, editor of the Alta Californian, came passenger en route for New Hampshire. The citizens of Carson Valley are moving towards asking for a territorial government. Salt Lake dates are to the 2d inst. Affairs generally

ere prosperous and quiet.

The mail party encountered a severe snow storm is ins, and report several hundred of emigran

### Later from Mexico.

New CRLEARS, Oct. 28.—The steamship Mexico, from alveston on Tuesday, arrived here to-day. The sloop f-war Plymouth was waiting at Vera Cruz for Mr. For

syth, who was hourly expected.

Capt. Dahlgren, of the Plymouth, visited Tampico on
the 2d, and had an interview with Gov. Garra, who
promised full reparation for the late outrages on Amerian citizens.

### The National Fair at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—The fair grounds were again gely attended to-day. Hon. Caleb Cushing made an le speech. In it he advocated strongly State-rights grounds, and the acquisition and annexation of Cuba Mexico by constitutional means.

## Another Railroad Disaster. CORNING, (N. Y...) Oct. 28.—The evening express train from Buffalo was thrown off the track near Conesus, and two men and an infant were killed. Sixteen others were

Telegraphic Consolidation.

### New York, Oct. 28 .- The American telegraphic line

rorking the Hughes instrument and the House printing elegraph line between Washington and New York, have seen combined, and will hereafter use both of these su-The Piccolomini Excitement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—There was another crushin

Piccolomini's representation in "Figlia del Reggimento."
The rush this morning for tickets to the second performance of the same opera was of so exciting a character tha policemen were employed to keep orde

SAVANNAH, Oct. 27.—Lieut. George L. Wheeler, a native of Pennsylvania, formerly attached to the Japan expedition, and recently to the revenue cutter Aiken, died in

### Exports of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27 .- The exports of cotton from this port to Liverpool during the past week were 15,000 bales, and to Havre 10,000. From Mobile there were no exports during the week. We quote strict middling, both in this and the Mobile market, at 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents.

### Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Stocks are dull and New 106K, Oct. 25.—Stocks are dun and hower Chicago and Rock Island, 68½; Illinois Central sbares, 87½; do. bonds, 96½; La Cr. and Mil., 5½; Mich. South. 24½; N. Y. Central, 86½; Pa. Coal Com., 82; Reading, 52½; Mil. & Miss., 16½; Cantons, 21½; Virginia 6's, 96½; Missouri 6's, 91.

### Markets.

New York, Oct. 28.—Cotton has declined—sales of 3,500 bales; quotations are nominal; upland,  $12\frac{1}{8}$  cents. Flour is firm—sales of 15,500 barrels; State, \$4 15 a \$4.40; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5.40; southern, \$5 a \$5.35. Wheat has advanced—sales of 30,000 bushels; southern Wheat has advanced—sales of 30,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 45; western white, \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do. red, \$1 10. Corn has advanced—sales of 34,000 bushels; mixed, 67 a 70 cents. Beef is quiet at \$11 a \$12. Pork is heavy—mess, \$17; prime, \$13 50 a \$14 25. Whiskey is heavy at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 22 cents. Sugar is buoyant at  $\frac{5}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{4}$  cents. Spirits of turpentine is firm at  $\frac{5}{4}$  a 52 cents. Rosin is quiet at \$1 62 $\frac{1}{4}$  a \$1 70. Rice is firm at 3 a  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

quiet at \$1 62½ a \$1 70. Rice is firm at 3 a 3½ cents.

Baltimone, Oct. 28.—Flour is very drooping—Howard street and Ohio, \$5 12½. Wheat is firm at previous rates—good to prime reds, \$1 16a \$1 22; do. whites, \$1 35 a \$1 40. Corn is firm—old white, 72 a 75 cents; yellow, 80 a 82 cents. Whiskey is dull at 22½ cents, Bacon is firm. Bulk meats, 6¾ a 8½ cents.

THE LAST MAN .- The Cincinnati Commercial notice The Last Man.—The Cincinnati Commercial notices a curious organization of seven young men into a society on the 30th September, 1832, while the cholera was raging in that city. Their names were Joseph R. Mason, Wm. Stansberry, Wm. Disney, jr., Dr. Jas. M. Mason, Fenton Lawson, Henry L. Tatem, and Dr. John L. Vattier. These seven young men had met at the studio of Joseph R. Mason, who was then a portrait painter, when the conversation naturally turned on the ravages of the cholera, and they got into a controversy whether the disease was contagious or non-contagious.

From this they entered into a solemn compact to meet annually, and dine together as long as they lived, and

From this they entered into a solemn compact to meet annually, and dine together as long as they lived, and that a bottle of wine should be sealed and drunk in memorium by the last survivor. The 6th of October was agreed upon as the day on which to hold the anuiversary. The bottle, of an octagonal shape, was filled, sealed, and placed in a casket, and each of the men kept the key year about. Within the casket, besides the bottle, were small slips of olled paper, on which each of the men had written his name, place, and time of birth, and place of residence at that time, his are and occupation.

slips of oiled paper, on which each of the large of residence his name, place, and time of birth, and place of residence at that time, his age and occupation.

Whoever held the key for the year was to provide the banquet, whether rich or poor, even if it consisted only of a loaf of bread and a cup of water, and it was arranged that, however the number might be reduced by death or absence, seven chairs and seven plates should be set at each banquet. Should any be absent, those present were bound to make inquiries as to his whereabouts. Lots were cast for the keeper of the casket for the first year, and it fell to Dr. Vattier. The first annual reunion was held on the 6th of October, 1832, since which time the full number has never been present. On the 12th of the full number has never been present. was pen on the but of October, 125, since when time the full number has never been present. On the 12th of August, 1853, Henry L. Tatem died, leaving Dr. Vattier the sole survivor of this singular club, and on the 6th of October, 1858, the Doctor took the last solitary banquet, there being set six empty chairs, and as many empty

# FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night,) October 27, 1858

Ratification meetings, the canvass generally, and preparations for the great struggle to take place on Tuesdanext, almost exclusively occupy public attention. In the third, fourth, seventh, and eighth congressional distributions of the control of the congressional distributions. tricts there were large and enthusiastic meetings of the democracy last night to ratify the regular party nominations, and if the fervor and earnestness of these large gatherings of the people be, as I believe it is, a true index of the popular feeling, we shall have to record great victories achieved by the democratic party on the 2d of

In the 9th (Haskin's) district there was an imp pathering of the true democracy at Morrissania last aight to ratify the State, county, and congressional nomnations. I say an immense gathering, and when it is onsidered that Morrissania is a small country village, and that there were over a thousand persons present a political meeting, I do not think that my language a pointest meeting, I do not think that my language is exaggerated. It was quite refreshing to hear the applause, loud and reiterated, with which the names of James Buchanan, Amass J. Parker, and Gouverneur Kemble were received; but not more refreshing than the depth of the greans with which the name of John B. Haskin was overwhelmed. There were several speakers. Haskin was overwhelmed. There were several speakers,
Mr. Hoyt, of Connecticut, made a lengthy and effective
speech on the duties of democrats in the present struggle, and the urgent necessity that the democracy of Now
York should use their best exertions to redeem their State, and thus, while they make up for the partial defection in Pennsylvania, most effectually rebuke the base trators by whom that defection was accomplished.

Mr. William M. Browne, of Brooklyn, was the next

peaker. After recommending the State and county nom nations to the heartiest support of the democratic elect and corruption of the black-republicans, and their faith less league with the know-nothings. Mr. Browne passes a well-merited eulogium on the democratic candidate fo Congress, Gouverneur Kemble, and dwelt in terms of ex teme saverity on the past conduct of the present misrepresentative of the district, John B. Haskin. After exposing Haskin's faithless abandonment of his pledges, and of the people who elected him to office, and his factious and persistent opposition to every democratic measure during the last session of Congress; and after quoting from Haskin's greened at Tarry own, his greened of his to. from Haskin's speech at Tarry town, his account of his in terview with the President, when he and "his little daughter" threatened the Executive with his opposition unless the Kansas policy of the administration was altered to suit his views. Mr. Browne said :

unless the Kamas policy of the administration was altered to suit his views, Mr. Browne said:

"But I should like to know whether, at the very time that this affecting interview between John B. Haskim—the fearless representative, tender per out, and devoted patriot, all roller into one—and the President is said to linve taken place. Mr. Haskim's conscientions abhorrence of the Kansas policy would have been to intense, if the President had said 'Mr. Haskim', I consent to allow you to control the enstout house patrousge as you desire. I consent to rehain Mr. McKeen in office as you request it, though I think he ought to be removed for gross misconduct." If, I say, the President had lowered the monstrous meanstonices of the Kansas policy of the government with the Cuncinnati platform, at which he now affects to recoil with such plus herror? If he would, follow-clitzens, all I can say is that he is grossly befield, since I can assure you that it is the general opinion in this State, in Washington and elsewhere, that Mr. Haskim, lading that the race was likely to be a close one between the administration and the opposition on the Kansas question, put an extravagant price on his vote, and when he found that our upright and fearless Executive would scorn so bake an offer and would make no overtures of any sort, he wheeled, himself out of the democratic party, went over, bug and baggage, to the encount, and honored others of his cabinet, and the entire democrate party. And now where do we find him? Spurned naid despised by all honest democrat, after all his efforts to prove that he is still 'a Jeffersonian democrat,' he is now the favorite candidate of Horace Greeley, craving from your enemies the wages of his teason."

Mr. B. then dwelt on the disgraceful position of the Mr. B. then dwelt on the disgraceful position of the

man who, while claiming to be a "Jeffersenian demo-crat," accepted a nomination from a black-republican and who, not having the manlines convention, and who, not having the manifiness to avow his conversion to republicanism, said that to state wheth-er he would or would not deceive the republicans as he had deceived the democrats would "be ruinous to his prospects." Amid sympathetic and hearty cheers from the audience, Mr. Browne expressed the confident hope that on the 2d of November the democrats of the district would afford Haskin an opportunity to retire to his fireside at Fordham, and would record the verdict which he so much dreaded—namely, that he had betrayed his constituents. Dr. Skinner, Mr. McCellan, Mr. Tiebout, and several other speakers, addressed the meeting, which did not break up till midnight. I was present, and can assure you that the democrate of West-bester will ladie. assure you that the democrats of Westchester will indig nantly rebuke the traitor, and will deprive the opposition of the power to pay him "The wages of his tres

There was a very large meeting to-night at Williams There was a very large necting to-night at Williams-burg to ratify the nominations to Congress of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay. General Joseph Lane, John Kelly, Mr. Maclay, and others spoke eloquently and forcibly, and though the fusionists have "fused" on Mr. Philip Ham-ilton as the opposition candidate, there is little or no doubt that Mr. Maclay will receive the reward of his faithful service in the present Congress by a triumphant election to a seat in the next. In the seventh district (Gen. Ward's) Mr. Dow, the *independent* republican candidate, has been *induced* to withdraw in favor of Mr. George

It is said that the Sewardites are spending money in It is said that the Sewardites, are spending money in the most lavish manner to effect fusion—that is, the nomination of men pledged, body and soul, to Sewardism. In the 8th district (Horace F. Clark's) Mr. Erastus Brooks has withdrawn. There are rumors that Mr. Fairman will do likewise in order to leave the field free for Mr. Horace Clark, the pet of Mr. Greeley. Notwithstanding all this manesuring, or, as John Van Buren graphically expressed it, "swopping jackets," Mr. Herrick's election is almost assured. I was told to-day by a prominent and influential democratic elector of the district that Mr. Herrick would certainly be triumphant. There was a meeting of his friends last night, when his There was a meeting of his friends last night, when his nomination was ratified in the most enthusiastic manner.

A meeting is advertised to take place at the Cooper Institute to morrow evening, to which the people "who approve of Horace F. Clark's course in Congress" are invited. I fancy that the meeting will be a very slim one, if none but those who approve Horace Clark are to be present. "The distinguished speakers" are to be John W. Forney, Dick Busteed, John McKeon, who represent the bolting democrats; James Brooks, representa-tive of the American fusionists; and Wm. M. Evarts and Wm. Curtis Noyes, shining lights among the blackest black-republicans. "Tell me your company and I'll tell you who you are," says the proverb. Horace F. Clark is another Jeffersonian democrat. It is really almost sac-rilegious thus to prostitute the name of the venerable founder of democrace.

founder of democracy.

There is no change in the general features of the money market, with the exception perhaps that paper with more than three months to run is a shade more difficult of negotiation in the discount market. The fol-lowing are the current rates of discount:

and the same of					Per e	t. per	an.
on s on call, sto	ck securit	00	 	******	1	236 B	314
Do oth	er good as	euriti e	 		1	s n	4
'rime endersed ti	1-, 60 a 9	0 days				114 A	436
150	4 8 6	mouths	 11.17		200	4 17. n.	6
irst class sing'e a	tentares.		 000		1		7
ther good bill			 			n n	
ames less known.			 		1	B n.I	0
POL.				W. C. C. C.		7000	

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union where regular weekly reports are made is as follows for the last week:

Lonus, Deposits, Specie, Circulation New York, Oct. 23... \$124,874,222 \$87,143,167 \$28,681,429 \$7,879,02 Now York, Get. 23. 3123,572,123 557,3100 22,435,400 8,940,600 6,505,906 Philadelphia, do. 25,225,000 17,241,249 7,361,906 2,728,508 N. Orleans, Get. 16. 17,941,171 17,451,905 11,473,772 6,902,234 223,397,993 144,271,721 56,457,707 24,015,666 223,287,467 142,857,351 65,777,184 24,116,276

Foreign exchange for the Africa to-day, hence for Liverpool, closed rather heavily at 1092 a 1092 for bankers' sterling; 103½ a 103½ for commercial names; 5.15 a 5.13½ for exchange on Paris; 36½ a 36¾ on Hamburg, and 79¾ a 79¾ on Bremen. The Africa took out \$389,-

and 79½ a 79½ on Bremen. The Africa took out \$389;-34532 in specie.

The stock market was again exceedingly active this morning. With the exception of the best State stocks and Hudson River railroad shares, prices fell generally under the heavy pressure of offers to sell, and the less faporable nature of the European news. At the second board prices were still lower, and the market closed weakly at the following rates: Hudson River, 33½ Michigan Central, 59; New York Central, 86½; Reading, 52; Chicago and Rock Island, 68½; Michigan Southern, 24½; Panama, 122; Illinois Central, 87½; Galena and Chicago, 82½; Cleveland and Toledo, 35½; and La Crosse and Milwaukie, 5½.

aukie, 61.
The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were Receipts.....

The receipts at the Custom House for duties were \$141,-

An old man named Daniel Hammet has been burned up at Cincinnati. While alone he placed his elbow on the table, and tipping it the cardle fell over against him and communicated the flame to his clothing. He was instantly stifled by the flame, which spread rapidly all over his person, and he could not call for help.

### THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

[Special Corresponsionee of the Union.]

RICHMOND, (Va.,) Oct. 27, 1858.

One of the incidents of yesterday is worth recording.

During the delivery of the address, a gentleman from the extreme South, who has rendered his country not only civil but military service, manifested considerable anxiety to deliver a voluminous address which he had prepared with great care. As he could get no satisfaction, and as the crowd evinced a desire to hear every person but himself, he changed his tactics, and proposed reading it to any one who would listen to him. S-veral persons having declines, he approached Gov. Wise, who told him to read on. He commenced somewhat after this fashion:

"Virginia, my dear native land!" but before proceedings. to read on. He commonced somewhat after this fashion "Virginia, my dear native land!" but before proceeding to any great length, he expressed his belief that the Oh Commonwealth was "forty years" behind the times "Only forty years!" said Gov. Wise "Only with well leave the behind the stimes "Only forty years!" said Gov. Wise

"Only forty years! Only forty years!" said Gov. Wise, 
"then she will soon catch up."

At present, among other things, the arrangements are 
being perfected for the display of the horse-tamers tomorrow. The great difficulty appears not to be in getting horses, but in procuring them of such vicious dispositions that they will require all the skill of these gentlemen to manage them. The president has just been informed that two of a sufficiently disreputable character
have been secured, and that a third might be had were it
not for the difficulty of getting him upon the ground.
In reply to this, however, the president stated that this
was the sort of a horse they wanted. I understand that
the horse will be on the ground.

the horse will be on the ground.

The exhibition seems to be increasing in interest, if on may judge from the number of visitors. There were not less than ten thousand persons, old and young, upon the may judge from the number of visitors. There were not less than ten thousand persons, old and young, upon the grounds to-day, and those who are well acquainted with the success of former fairs in this region of country tell me that the present is by far the best patronized of any. It is a subject of general remark that, although there are not such large numbers of stock exhibited, the quality of the animals entered is far superior to any herefore inspected. Visitors are unanimous in expressing the opinion that they would much rather see a few fine animals of a superior kind than over-stocked stalls of different animals. The grand cavalcade of horses this morning attracted universal attention, and there was not one who did not for the moment give his undivided attention to the glosey coats, arched necks, and expanded nostrils of the fine specimens of horse fiesh that were brought into the ring. A coach and four never created more attention in a country village than did these gallant, impatient steeds when confined in the centre of the circle for the inspection of the judges. The show of catcircle for the inspection of the judges. The show of cat-tle was equally interesting, and the costs of those exhibit-ed quite as much care and grooming as did those of their

ed quite as much care and grooming as did those of their superiors, the horses, and were it not for the incessant bellowing which they made. I am sure they would have shared equally with the horses in the favor of the inspectors. Everything, however, passed off well, and I am satisfied that the Fair is growing in the estimation of the masses who have come from a distance to see it.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the exercises were opened in the "big tent," in the presence of one of the most packed audiences I have ever seen. After music from the armory band, which is in attendance from an early hour in the morning during the entire day, and a prayer by one of the resident ministers, whose name I could not learn, Wm. II. Macfarland, esq., delivered the address of welcome, on behalf of the Virginia Central Agricultural Society, to the invited guests and delegates to the United ciety, to the invited guests and delegates to the United States Agricultural Society. It was a noble effort, and it overy way worthy of the reputation of the author. His allusion to the close connexion between the agricultural interests of all the States of the Union was received with every mark of appreciation; and when he had concluded with a hearty burst of welcome to those who had come from other States, he had won the sincerest regard of the entire audience. He was frequently interrupted with hearty applause. Gen. Cushing, who was on the stand and who appeared to be greatly moved by the eloquent words of the Virginian, made the following response, which immediately received the hearty endorsement of all the invited guests: Mr. President of the United States Agricultural Soci-

ety, and you, sir, the President of the Central State Society, and you, sir, the honorable, worthy, and eloquent organ of the State of Virginia, who have, on this occasion, welcomed the guests here present: permit me, in their behalf, in behalf of them and myself, the favored quests here present, to tender a brief word of response to the generous and hearty welcome which you have afford-ed to us for the State of Virginia. We appreciate, ladies and gentlemen, we appreciate what there is of noble and of generous to the thought, that this is a national occa-sion, that it is a national occasion which has its inaugur-ation here, where it most were this should have it here. son, that it is a intromal occasion which has its manguration here, where it most worthily should have it—here within the glorious limits of the Old Dominion. We, the citizens of other States of the Union, from the externe East to the South, we here appreciate the expressions of welcome which have been addressed to us this morning in your hearing; we appreciate the consideration that this national occasion of a federal and of a State agricultural society is here assected as the living illustration of that society is here associated as the living illustration of that society in here associated as the fiving finishration of the people of the United States, the combination of thirty-one independent, sovereign republics in that one mighty republic, the Union of the States of America. [Applause.] We appreciate and applicant that fact, and we are therefore prepared to rejoice, as we do rejoice; we are prepared to be rejoiced and to receive with heartfelt gratification the be rejoiced and to receive with heartfelt gratification the welcome which is here tendered to us by the people of the State of Virginia. We rejoice to see here present the representatives of the intelligence and the strength, but, above all, the representatives of the beauty and of the domestic virtue, of the old Commonwealth of Virginia. [Immense cheering.] We rejoice that we enjoy the opportunity to see here to-day the exhibition of the agriportunity to see here to-day the exhibition of the agri-cultural products of the State of Virginia in association with those of other States of the Union, as well as the exhibition of the products of these auxiliary arts of life which are dependent upon or subsidiary to agriculture. We rejoice that we are thus favored with the opportunity of taking our burdle year. of taking our humble part as pleased spectators instructive, interesting, and imposing scene of this occa-sion; and having said this, my friends, permit to say one word in addition respecting the part which has, by the favor of the United States Agricultural Society, been assigned to me personally in the acts of the occasion. Suffer me to say that as the honor, when my own particular duty approaches, as the nature of the occasion, as the dignity of the audience, and a of the occasion, as the dignity of the audience, and as the place of this great assemblage come to be distinctly seen by me, I confess that the sense of the venturesome-ness—nay, let me say that the rashness of the task under-taken by me sinks more and more sensibly into my mind, not merely because of the occasion, not merely because

of this numerous audience, but, above all, because I reflect that this exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, associated with the State Central Society, draws here this vast assemblage to the capital of the State of Virginia. I find myself, as it were, in the actual presence of the commonwealth of Virginia, and as that reflection settles down upon me, it seems to me that all those gloiders against of the seems to me that all those glorious names of the heroes and of the statesmen those glorious names of the heroes and of the statesmen of the commonwealth of Virginia, those glorious names which are household words, wheresoever on this broad earth genius is honored, patriotism admired, virtue revered—it seems to me that all those glorious names are sounding in my ears like mysterious elemental names are sounding in my ears like mysterious elemental voices of another world—[Great applause]—it geems to me that here on this sacred soil of the capital of the State of Vipginia—it seems to me that their immortal memory overspreads us, solemn and sublime, as is a caira and cloudless night, the infinite cerulean fields and bright stellar hosts of heaven. [Cheers.] And while all this is full of suggestions of glory, of inspiration, yet it is still more suggestive of oppression and of awe. I beg, therefore, to be permitted now to entreat your most indugent and charitable construction upon whatsoever it may fall to me to say in due time in behalf here and as the selected speaker of the United States Arricultural may fall to me to say in due time in behalf here and as the selected speaker of the United States Agricultural Society. With this craving, by anticipation of your in-dulgent consideration, allow me to take my seat, after reiterating, for myself and my fellow-guests here, our grateful sense of the welcome you have given us in behalf of the State of Virginia. [Loud and long-continued ap-plance]

At the conclusion of these remarks, the band struck

At the conclusion of these remarks, the band struck up, and the crowd dispersed.

Near the close of the exhibition Lord Napier arrived upon the ground, and after a close examination of the stock on exhibition he expressed the great gratification which it shorted him to be a witness of it. His pleasure was only equalled by the surprise with which he received the announcement that the stock were the representatives of fourteen different States, and that the agricultural lengthments and the various other articles of general tives of fourteen different States, and that the agricultarial implements, and the various other articles of general utility, were brought from at least ten of the different States of the Union. Madame Le Vert'is also here, and attracts the universal attention of the beaux and the envy and malice of the belies.

envy and malice of the belles.

To-morrow we are to have the oration of General Cushing, the great ploughing match, the exhibition of sheep, swine, and poultry, and the horse tamers.

D.

Contracts have been made for the delivery of the posts for the Cuba and United States submarine telegraph from Savannah to Cedar Keys. From the latter place a cable is to be laid to Key West, thence to Tortugas, and thence across the channel to Havana.

### JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICANS CARDS OF ISAAC H. STURGEON AND LET.

TER OF F. P. BLAIR, JR. MR. STURGEON TO THE PUBLIC.

I have known Judge Douglas personally from my boy, hood. I have felt far more anxiety to find him right than wrong. I was amazed and shocked when I learned from Mr. C. J. Corwin, editor of the Jefferson Examiner, that a friend of his had seen and read a letter written from Washington by the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., to B. Gratz Brown, esq., editor of the St. Louis Democrat, during the session of the last Congress, stating that he had been invited to an interview with Judge Douglas, and, in substance, sustaining all the charges made by the Examiner. This information came to Mr. Corwin under circumstances forbidding his making it public. He communicated it to a friend of Judge Douglas and myself at Springfield, Ill. Up to this time I had felt willing to pass by his course in the United States Senate on the admission of Kanass into the United States Senate on the admission of Kanass into the Union under the Lecempton constitution, feeling that it Union under the Lecempton constitution, feeling that had been adopted to save himself and the party in lilinois, and with the purpose of benefiting, instead of injuring, the party. Although I did not approve it, I did not desire to see him estracised on this account.

I would remark that I still felt unwilling to surrender Judge Douglas, and, to satisfy my own mind better, I made a trip in July to Springfield, Illinois, for the special purpose of hearing him speak, and having an interview with him. Through the kindness of a mutual friend I obtained an interview with him alone. On the evening previous to this interview I intimated to Judge Douglas that Mr. Blair had written such letter as has been stated, when he replied that he thought it could not be so. When I met him according to appointment, I stated to him positively that Blair had written such letter, and requested him to state to me whether he had eyer had any conversation with Mr. Blair to justify it. Judge Douglas said that he did not remember ever to have had any conversation with Mr. Blair that would have justified him in writing any such letter; that he might, at some time when dealing in badinage with Mr. Blair, have made some loose expression, but that he never had any conversation with him to justify the writing of such letter. I further asked Judge Douglas whether he intended to support the nominees of the Charleston convention, and abide by its action. He stated to me that he had received many letters on this subject, to none of which he had replied in writing; but that in meeting with his filends he had invariably answered that question in this way: That he had always been a democrat, and expected to remain one, and that he expected to support the nominees of the Charleston convention, unless that convention made a platform that he could not stand on—that he intended to follow the great principle of popular sovereignty to wherever its logical deductions and conclusions might lead him. He said that if the convention made a platform on which he could not stand on—that he replies, so that the reader may get it just as it came from Judge Douelas this average waves and conclusion of him plane. course. I have tried to give the substance of his replies, to that the reader may get it just as it came from Judge so that the reader may get it just as it came from Judge Douglas. His answers were not as clear as I would have liked them; yet, after hearing his speech, and having had this conversation. I made up my mind to be content. I so stated to the friend who arranged the interview for me, and so I remained until I learned from a source, with such particularity as to circumstances and time that no doubt was left on my mind of its truth, that Judge Douglas had sont a message to Mr. Blair by Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, in substance as follows: "fell Mr. Blair to come and see me; I wish to give him James S. Green's place in the United States Sennte." Mr. Colfax delivered this message to Mr. Blair in compliance with this request, Mr. Blair did go to see Judge Douglas, when Judge Douglas presented to Mr. Blair casibility of their being able to defeat James S. Green for the United States Senate in Missouri, by uniting their influence. The matter was argued between them, and, if it was thought attainable, Judge Douglas was willing to aid in it. Judge Douglas, I learn, further stated at this interview

Judge Douglas, I learn, further stated at this interview that his Kansas-Nebraska policy was designed, and would have the effect of surrounding the slave with free State, and thus crush out slavery—that he hoped the movement for emancipation in Missouri would be successful, and expressed his warm sympathy with all movements against slavery that could legitimately be made.

Much more occurred, which it is unnecessary to state, as having been told to me. The first was sufficient for me, for I felt that if Indge Douglas was willing to give to the leader of emancipation in our State, and a prominent candidate for the vice presidency of the repulsion party, the seat of such a democrat as James S. Green in the United States Senate, it proved all that was charged

n the United States Senate, it proved all that was upon him. Mr. Blair being an emancipationiat, and en-dorsing the doctrines of the republican party, Judge Douglas could not be willing to aid in giving him the seat of a faithful, able, and reliable democrat without en-dorsing the postline. dorsing his position.

With all the knowledge in my breast of his acts, know With all the knowledge in my breast of his acts, knowing that Mr. Blair would make good all that I have stated were Judge Doughas to permit him to speak, (and he is ready to speak if the Judge consents;) believing, also, that George T. Brown, editor of the Alton Courier, Senators Wilson of Massachusetts, King of New York, Trumbull of Illinois, and Representatives Washburne of Illinois, Kellogg, Farnsworth, Lovejoy, and others, could a tale unfold that would corroborate and go to sustain the worst suspicions in reference to Judge Douglas, I would have despised myself as the meanest of hypocrites to have professed longer faith in his democracy. Why does he not call upon those gentlemen to exonerate him from these charges, if innocent? Why not ask them to tell all they know—all that did pass? Will Judge Douglas state, or call on the gentleman herein named to state, they know—an that the gentleman herein named the state, or call on the gentleman herein named the whether he did not counsel with them far the for of a great opposition party to the national administration. whether he did not counsel with them far the formation of a great opposition party to the national administration?

After I learned that Mr. Blair had written Mr. Brown, I observed there were no more denunciations in the Democrat for Judge Dongtas. He was landed. The New York Tribune went so far as to advise the republicans of Illinois to make no opposition to his return to the Senate. All these things made me fear; and yet I hoped, until information pressed upon me in such shape that I was no longer left room to doubt; and then came his Freeport speech. Freeport speech.

### MR. BLAIR TO MR. STURGEON. Sr. Louis, Oct. 25, 1858.

ISAAC H. STURGEON, ESQ. - DEAR SIE: I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge Douglas and myself at his house last winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid ciple with me to hold sacred every private convensation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying authing in answer to the questians you have asked. Although Mr. Douglas, by his conduct to me, and by the unscrupulous attacks of his partisans, has for-feited all claim on my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the pro-prieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example. neir example.

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say that the letter which was written by me to Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of the Missouri Democrat, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. Douglas's partisans for violating an alleged confidence, was written in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself. In fact, I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited to mitigate, through me, the hostility of the radical democratic press of St. Louis towards him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the interest of Mr. Douglas on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion of my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge Douglas. I say so to repel the idea that I sought

I have said I was hivited to this interview by Judge Douglas. I say so to repel the idea that I sought any interview with him upon political subjects. The invitation and message came through the Hon. Schujier Colfax, of Indiana, and has never to my knowledge been treated as a private matter. I take the occasion to say that neither the message sent me, nor anything that ever occurred between Judge Douglas and myself, prepared me for hearing of his calling for three cheers over the defeat of the emancipationists of Missouri, and my own defeat by the pro-slavery Lecompton Buchanan democracy of Missouri.

Yours, FRANK P. BLAIR, Ja.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder avers that Mr. Joseph The Millesigeville (Ga.) Recorder avers that Mr. Joseph C. McDowell has a hen that he has owned for ten years, which, for the last two or three years, has been gradually changing in appearance to a rooster. Her plumage has changed from a yellow to a gliatening red; her tall is that of a genuine rooster, beautifully black, long, and flowing; her spurs are short, but growing; very little comb. Our Georgia contemporary calls for an explanation of the phenomenon.